

made known Capt. Haddock sent an officer out to see him and then the party was conducted to the captain's cabin. Without further ado Senator Smith told the captain why he was there and proceeded to administer the oath. The captain then gave his full name as Herbert James Haddock. When he was asked about the first that he heard of an accident to the Titanic the captain sent for Wireless Operator Moore, who produced the log. Moore then read this entry he had made:

"At 10:50 P. M. Sunday (New York time) we heard Titanic signaling to ship about making an iceberg. Not sure whether the Titanic struck ice. Information because of atmospheric conditions."

Then followed this entry:

"11 P. M. Hear Titanic sending out signals of distress and am answering C. Q. D. call."

Ten minutes later the log shows that Capt. Haddock had worked out the course and the distance that the Titanic was from him. He reckoned it at 430 miles. The following is recorded at 11:30 P. M.: "Titanic gives position. Says we have struck an iceberg." This was followed by the entry:

"11:50 P. M. Titanic says tell captain to get boats ready."

At 11:50 o'clock came the message from the stricken liner:

"Tell captain that the passengers are being loaded in small boats."

This was followed by a message received five minutes later which said that the weather was clear and calm.

At 11:55 Capt. Haddock sent this message to the Titanic: "Am lighting all possible lights and am proceeding as fast as I can."

That was the last communication with the Titanic.

MESSAGE TELLING OF LOSS RECEIVED ON MONDAY.

The first message that told of the loss of the Titanic came to the Olympic at 3 P. M. on Monday from the Carpathia. This message read:

"In field of ice twenty-five miles. Titanic sunk in two hours. Captain and chief engineer drowned. Order battle not to come further and tell her to remain course. Two or three officers saved. Ismay aboard."

The Olympic was then in communication with Cape Race, but the operator did not send word to the land of the disaster.

At 3:35 o'clock this message came from the Carpathia to the Olympic: "Bruce Ismay is under an optate."

Following this came a message from Capt. "Bretton" of the Carpathia: "Do you think it advisable Titanic passengers are Olympic. Personally I do not."

After that this message from the Carpathia is recorded:

"Mr. Ismay orders Olympic not to be seen by the Carpathia. No transfer to take place."

At 4 P. M. Monday came this wireless from the Carpathia: "South coast of ice. Titanic sunk. Captain and chief engineer drowned. Order battle not to come further and tell her to remain course. Two or three officers saved. Ismay aboard."

At 4:35 o'clock Capt. Haddock had sent this message to the Carpathia:

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"I am in the field of ice twenty-five miles. Titanic sunk in two hours. Captain and chief engineer drowned. Order battle not to come further and tell her to remain course. Two or three officers saved. Ismay aboard."

At 5:05 o'clock Capt. Haddock had sent this message to the Carpathia:

"I am in the field of ice twenty-five miles. Titanic sunk in two hours. Captain and chief engineer drowned. Order battle not to come further and tell her to remain course. Two or three officers saved. Ismay aboard."

At 5:20 o'clock Capt. Haddock had sent this message to the Carpathia:

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At 6:05 o'clock Capt. Haddock had sent this message to the Carpathia:

"I am in the field of ice twenty-five miles. Titanic sunk in two hours. Captain and chief engineer drowned. Order battle not to come further and tell her to remain course. Two or three officers saved. Ismay aboard."

At 6:20 o'clock Capt. Haddock had sent this message to the Carpathia:

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At 7:05 o'clock Capt. Haddock had sent this message to the Carpathia:

"I am in the field of ice twenty-five miles. Titanic sunk in two hours. Captain and chief engineer drowned. Order battle not to come further and tell her to remain course. Two or three officers saved. Ismay aboard."

At 7:20 o'clock Capt. Haddock had sent this message to the Carpathia:

"I am in the field of ice twenty-five miles. Titanic sunk in two hours. Captain and chief engineer drowned. Order battle not to come further and tell her to remain course. Two or three officers saved. Ismay aboard."

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work in section five. For a time the lights were out. Then we got lanterns, but just as we brought them the lights came up again. I ran up and looked down into section No. 15. There was about eight feet of water in it then. Then I went back to engine section five. We hauled the free in the section. There were five under the boilers in section six, but there was no explosion when the water reached them.

"In all we had twenty-four boilers lighted. That was all the boilers except five, but I don't know who it was on Sunday and then three more were lighted up."

"We were trying to keep the water from the bunkers in No. 5 when all of a sudden the water came rushing through the section like a green foam. I jumped for a ladder and I think the others followed me. There was a knocking noise, but no explosion when the water made its rush at us. I went to the saloon deck and got into boat No. 13. It was a regular lifeboat and there were sixty-five or seventy persons in it. I took charge and kept in charge for an hour. There was no officer in the boat, but there were some stewards, who rowed. Then I got tired out and turned the boat over to some one else. I don't know who it was."

With Barrett now in the party Senator Smith was led to where the stewards' signal were in the compartment. There were four colors, the white one being the indicator of "full speed."

"Was that white showing just before the accident to the Titanic?" asked Senator Smith.

"It was," said Barrett.

The fireman's story seemed to impress Senator Smith greatly. It was the best evidence he had obtained so far, he said, about the Titanic being under full speed at the time she struck the iceberg.

Senator William Alden Smith, Chairman of the Senate investigating committee into the Titanic disaster, will tell the Senate on Tuesday that J. Bruce Ismay, whom the English people received with cheers after his return, was the first man aboard the White Star liner to hear from Capt. Smith that the great boat was doomed.

Col. John Jacob Astor, so Senator Smith will point out in his speech on Tuesday, heard the news from the Titanic's commander a few minutes afterward. Col. Astor was drowned, the Senator will remind his hearers; J. Bruce Ismay saved himself.

The testimony upon which Senator Smith will base these sensational statements has never been made public. The Senator in detailing these circumstances in an Evening World reporter at the Waldorf early to-day contented himself by saying that these facts were "dug out of the mass of testimony." He would not say from whom he gleaned the statements, nor when.

When an Evening World reporter saw Senator Smith in his room at the Waldorf, he asked him what he would say in his speech to the Senate on Tuesday, the Senator replied in carefully weighed words:

"For one thing, I am going to say that Capt. Smith of the Titanic told Mr. Ismay before any one else on the ship that the Titanic was doomed. This was a very few minutes after the ship had struck the iceberg. Mr. Ismay approached the Captain and said:

"Are things serious?" Capt. Smith replied, "Yes, very serious; we are gone."

"Not long after that Col. Astor learned from Capt. Smith's lips the same fact. I will make no further comparison along these lines than to remind the Senate that Col. Astor, who knew the same dreadful fact that Ismay knew, was drowned and that Ismay saved himself."

IS MAY ON THE BRIDGE DEMANDS TO KNOW.

This statement of Senator Smith's recalls Ismay's repeated declaration before the Senate investigating committee during its sessions in New York and Washington that he was "nothing but a passenger" and that he preoccupied for himself and his family.

Senator Smith's statement shows that within a few minutes after the ship's collision with the iceberg Ismay was on the bridge, demanding to know what the ship's commander had not even told his under-officers.

Senator Smith said that he left Washington yesterday with Rear-Admiral Watt and on the way New York stopped in Philadelphia to meet a statement from Mrs. George W. Widener, the widow of one of the prominent men who was drowned with the sinking of the Titanic and herself a survivor.

The Senator said that Mrs. Widener was still very much shaken by the tragedy and that her statement "is not ready yet."

Before going down to the Olympic's cabin, Senator Smith said that he was going to examine the Olympic's commander about the exchange of messages between his ship and the Carpathia relative to rescue work, and what message, if any, he had received from the Titanic after she struck.

WATER INSPECTOR KILLS HIMSELF BY INHALING GAS.

George Hill of City Department Had Been Ill and Suddenly Ends Life.

George M. Hill, fifty-eight years old, an inspector in the City Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, committed suicide by inhaling gas early to-day in the kitchen of his home, No. 691 Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn.

Hill had been a sufferer from neurasthenia for several months, and a few weeks ago had been obliged to ask for leave of absence from his work. His wife was fearful that he might attempt to end his life and tried to be always with him, but to-day he eluded her while she slept.

Delegates Not Instructed.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—The Cuyahoga County Republican Convention to-day decided to send fifty-two uninstructed delegates to the Republican State Convention at Columbus June 3 and 4, notwithstanding that Roosevelt carried the county, including the city of Cleveland by a 2 to 1 vote over President Taft at the recent primaries. The State Convention will choose six delegates-at-large to the National Convention.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

ARRIVED. (Delayed)

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ANARCHISTS AWED AS SCORES OF COPS GUARDED GLORY

Sheriff Julius and His Brave Men Help Protect Grand Old Flag.

NOT A SPIT WAS SPAT.

And Not a Scoff Was Scoffed

at Flag During I. W. W. Meeting.

The American flag surely did get protection at the mass meeting of I. W. W.'s, assorted anarchists, literary Socialists and unassorted malcontents, held in Union Square to-day. For why? Because Sheriff Julius Harburger and fifty deputies were on the job, to say nothing of Lieut. Becker's fifteen strong-arms, Inspector Leahy's twenty cops and the mosquito fleet of plain clothes.

Had anybody spat one spit on the flag or scoffed one scoff at the same emblem of liberty, Sheriff Julius was there, with his gold badge of office, prominently displayed on the swelling portion of his coat, to pinch him and see that he got the limit.

"I have read the law," said Sheriff Julius, before Leonard D. Abbott, one of the literary brand of Socialists, opened the meeting as chairman, "and find that according to Sec. 1425 of the Penal Code, any spitting, tramping or otherwise showing of disrespect to the American flag is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. That men gets both whom I catch. I am here to defend the American flag to the death."

The design of the meeting was a general protest against the arrest of Editor Lawrence, the Lawrence strike leaders, on the charge of murder, and the more recent tar and feathering of Ben Reisman in San Diego and the deportation of Emma Golden from the same Californian city. The fact that at a recent meeting of the I. W. W. and other turbulent enthusiasts, held in Union Square, the national emblem was trod upon by some of the more violent agitators, led the Sheriff of New York County and the city police authorities to guarantee proper precautions, never to be repeated of such action at to-day's meeting.

Early in the course of the meeting there were as many deputy sheriffs, strong-arm men, plain clothes and uniformed cops in the middle of the square as there were protesters, never to be repeated of such action at to-day's meeting.

There was no cheering along the route, for the President had not been expected. As usual his schedule was shot to pieces and instead of going to Jersey City from Bayonne he set out at once for Newark and Kearny.

Taft SEES A REAL STEAM ROLLER IN ACTION.

A smile was brought to the President's face as the party scooted along the Hudson boulevard. A man on a big steam roller in the road was whistling at the President.

"There's the steam roller," yelled one of the Taft boomers. The President doffed his cap to the enthusiastic chauffeur of the big road rolling machine. The President wore a cap on his joy ride to-day. He wore a straw hat yesterday and spent a great deal of his time keeping it on his head.

At the party passed along the road Newark two teamsters standing at the roadside were provoked to violent argument.

"I saw Taft," shouted one, "but I didn't see Roosevelt."

"Sure you must have seen him," replied the other. "He was on the other side."

Then the Taft procession drew by in a cloud of dust.

It was children's day of the Taft campaign. It being Saturday, the nation's young folks came out in force to see the President.

At Arlington the President received an ovation from a boy scout organization. A crowd of 5,000 filled the public square about the railroad station to listen to the President's plea for renomination.

TAFT CLAIMS HE HAS 570 DELEGATES.

After being introduced as the most progressive President the nation has ever had, Mr. Taft took a stand on the seat of his touring car listening to a Boy Scout sound a call on a bugle. The President's voice was husky as a result of his many talks yesterday, but the big crowd remained unusually quiet, so that he was heard despite his handicap.

"I have to-day more than 570 delegates instructed or pledged for me for Taft, Chicago Convention," said Mr. Taft, "and 540 only necessary for a choice." The big crowd applauded. "I want New Jersey for I want my figures as large as possible. Despite what you read in the press Mr. Roosevelt's nomination is impossible. The attempt to show that he has sufficient delegates to be nominated is one of the many inaccuracies of this campaign. Mr. Roosevelt in his Cleveland speech said he would hold if not renominated when he came."

While President Taft was speaking a man behind asked him to turn around.

"The trouble is that my mouth does not run all around my head," remarked Taft.

SAYS ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS ON COURTS ARE UNSOUND.

"Mr. Roosevelt's constitutional views are so unsound it would be unsafe to place him in the Presidency," continued the President. "An independent judiciary is necessary to protect the interests of the people, and Roosevelt's plan to reverse court decisions would make insecure the rights of every individual. The man who suggests such a wild proposal is not fit to occupy the Presidential chair."

Picking out a negro in the crowd the President asked him if he wanted a constitution of amendments to-day. The tenth and fifteenth amendments might be abolished. The negro loudly answered "no."

"If you give Roosevelt a third term," said Mr. Taft, "you will invite the sense of power, and I ask you whether he can stand it with his headstrong."

BROOKLYN GIRL DIES OF POISON IN PHILADELPHIA.

Young Woman Secretary's Death Under Strange Circumstances Being Investigated by Police.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Taken to hospital in a taxicab in an unconscious condition from poison to-day, Miss Beattie Erickson, twenty years old, whose home was in Brooklyn, died fifteen minutes after being admitted to the institution. The young woman had lived here for two years and had been employed as a secretary to an oculist.

To-day she called the head of a firm of oculists on the telephone and told him that if he wanted to see her again he had better hurry to her.

Jumping into a taxicab he rushed to Miss Erickson's boarding-house where he and persons living in the house found her unconscious and hurried her to the hospital. The police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the case.

Bank Reserve \$23,409,503.

The statement of Clearing House banks for the week shows that the banks had \$23,409,503 reserve in excess of legal requirements to-day. Miss Erickson, twenty years old, whose home was in Brooklyn, died fifteen minutes after being admitted to the institution. The young woman had lived here for two years and had been employed as a secretary to an oculist.

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CAMPAIGN FACES OF TAFT AND T. R.



PRESIDENT CLAIMS 570 VOTES, HE TELLS JERSEY CROWD

(Continued from First Page.)

motorcycle police and followed by a score of machines containing committee-men and newspaper men.

Mr. Taft was in fine condition for his hammer throwing contest with his Republican party opponent. The old time Taft smile returned to his face and he seemed more encouraged than he had been since the Ohio campaign. On the road to Newark the President stopped at the home of William J. Davis, Chairman of the Hudson County Republican organization at Harrison. There was not much cheering along the route, for the President had not been expected. As usual his schedule was shot to pieces and instead of going to Jersey City from Bayonne he set out at once for Newark and Kearny.

A smile was brought to the President's face as the party scooted along the Hudson boulevard. A man on a big steam roller in the road was whistling at the President.

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